

ADULT COURT SERVICES 2016 ANNUAL REPORT

(Amended 03/22/18)



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	1
HISTORY OF ADULT COURT SERVICES	2
OBJECTIVES OF ADULT COURT SERVICES	3
FORWARD.....	4
2016 STATISTICAL OVERVIEW	5
BOND INVESTIGATIONS	7
BOND SUPERVISION	10
HOME DETENTION/ELECTRONIC MONITORING PROGRAM.....	13
ACS SUPERVISED PROBATION.....	17
VIDEO CONFERENCING	19
FINES & COSTS PROGRAM	22
ACS SUPERVISED JUDICIAL PAROLE	24
WORK SEARCH / WORK RELEASE.....	24
WORK & EDUCATION PROGRAM	24
COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK.....	25
VICTIM IMPACT PANEL	25
MONETARY SAVINGS ESTIMATES	26
DISCONTINUED PROGRAMS, POLICIES AND PRACTICES	27

HISTORY OF ADULT COURT SERVICES

In 1981 state Probation and Parole eliminated pre-trial bond investigations and supervision services for Boone County. At the same time a Jail Study Task Force was established to study the jail overcrowding problem and make recommendations concerning alternatives to incarceration. Recognizing the importance of pre-trial release services, and upon recommendations of the Jail Study Task Force, Boone County provided funds to the Circuit Court to establish the Adult Court Services (ACS) office and employ a full time Court Services Officer (CSO) to conduct Bond Investigations and Bond Supervision. In 1982 a second CSO was added to assist in performing these services and implement the Community Service Work program. The first CSO began assuming additional administrative and supervisory duties.

In 1988 a federal court limited inmate census at the Boone County Jail, which required excess jail inmates to be housed at other jails. This situation was costly for Boone County. An electronically monitored Home Detention program was created to provide another alternative to jail incarceration and another CSO was added to help administer this program. With this addition, ACS staff consisted of two CSOs, an administrative assistant and a dedicated supervisor.

In 1990 the home detention program saw significant growth. ACS also began supervising the collection of fines, costs and restitution for those defendants not under the supervision of state Probation and Parole and a third CSO was added. In 1992 the RCR program (now known as the Victim Impact Panel, or VIP) was implemented in Boone County with ACS designated to track and assist that program.

In 1997 the jail administered Work and Education program was established with ACS providing reports to assist the court in determining participation. The court also approved the creation and implementation of a dedicated video link between the courthouse and jail to be used in certain associate circuit court proceedings. ACS provided staff support for these hearings and began using the video system to interview jail inmates for investigation purposes.

The beginning of the 21st century was a period of growth and change for the office. In 2001 ACS began providing reports to the court to assist in determining participation in the Reality House administered Work Search/Work Release program. With passage of the Law Enforcement Sales Tax in 2002, the Boone County Commission funded a fourth and fifth CSO in 2003 and 2004 to work with an expanded home detention/electronic monitoring program, which included the new technologies of alcohol monitoring (adopted in 2002), and GPS (adopted in 2004), as well as the ACS supervised probation and ACS supervised judicial parole programs, created in 2003 and 2004, respectively.

In 2013, ACS assumed primary responsibility for developing and administering a new program facilitating the use of video by the circuit court for hearings involving inmates housed in the Department of Corrections. In 2014 this program was expanded to include certain circuit hearings for inmates at the jail.

Since 2004, ACS has experienced level staffing with five CSOs, two administrative assistants and the supervisor.

OBJECTIVES OF ADULT COURT SERVICES

The establishment of ACS was a direct result of a jail overcrowding problem. The development of ACS was the result of changing needs of the court.

ACS administers alternatives to incarceration. The objectives of ACS are:

1. Recommend pretrial release for defendants who cannot post initial bond, who pose little or no danger to themselves or to the community, and who are likely to appear in court.
2. Supervise defendants who are released from jail under ACS supervision as a condition of bond.
3. Supervise defendants who are placed under ACS supervision as a condition of probation.
4. Supervise defendants who are placed under ACS supervision as a condition of judicial parole.
5. Provide an electronically monitored home detention program for intensive supervision of defendants. Participants include pretrial, pre-sentence, and sentenced defendants.
6. Provide supervision, monitoring, and collection efforts for defendants placed under ACS supervision who owe fines and related costs.
7. Provide information to defendants on programs required as a condition of probation, such as the Victim Impact Panel (VIP), Stealing Offenders Program (STOP), Men Exploring Non-Violent Directions (MEND) and Substance Abuse Traffic Offender Program (SATOP).
8. Evaluate incarcerated defendants for the Work and Education program which can include participation in Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous meetings, religious services, education, and trustee work. Successful participants receive a reduced sentence and prepare for release from jail.
9. Evaluate current and future Boone County Jail inmates for participation in the Work Search/Work Release program. Successful participants obtain and maintain employment, pay their confinement costs and earn income which could be used for court costs, fines, restitution, child support and other debts.
10. Supervise defendants ordered to perform community service work under ACS supervision.
11. Provide staff support, planning, and scheduling for videoconference hearings involving defendants housed in the Boone County Jail, the Department of Corrections, or other facilities.

FORWARD

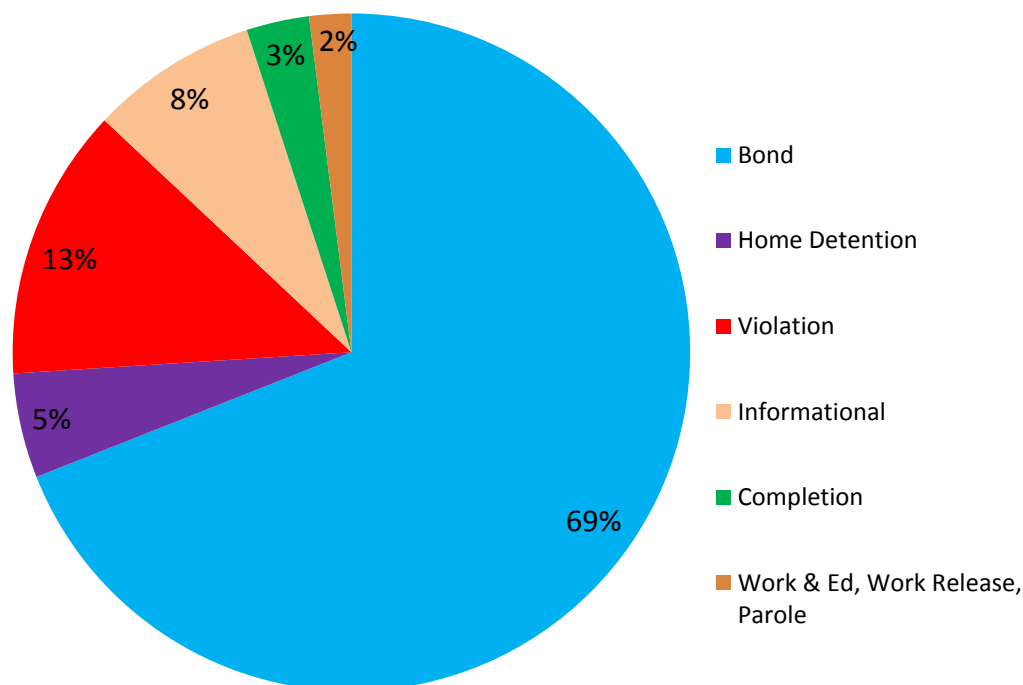
In 2016 bond investigation and bond supervision numbers neared historic highs. The typical bond investigation requires an interview with the defendant, an attempt to investigate and verify certain information, an extensive criminal history check, the completion of a risk assessment tool and a typed report presenting this information. This is a long standing approach based on practices and procedures developed by an agency that has been recognized as a leader in this area. In recent years, the Arnold Foundation has led an initiative to create a faster, more efficient, yet also more accurate and reliable bond investigation method. The Office of State Courts Administrator is reviewing their product. It is expected that ACS may have an opportunity to evaluate it near the end of 2017.

2016 saw a substantial increase in video use with the Boone County Jail, both in associate and circuit court. Part of the increase can be explained by a corresponding rise in criminal filings. For the circuit court, a specific effort was made to utilize jail video more by creating a dedicated jail video docket, which became effective July 18.

Also in 2016 ACS experienced a security problem that resulted in changes to office access. A door with electronic lock and a partial wall were added to the front counter area to better control entry by the public and other staff. Future plans include additional changes to the front counter area and possibly altering the layout of certain offices.

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

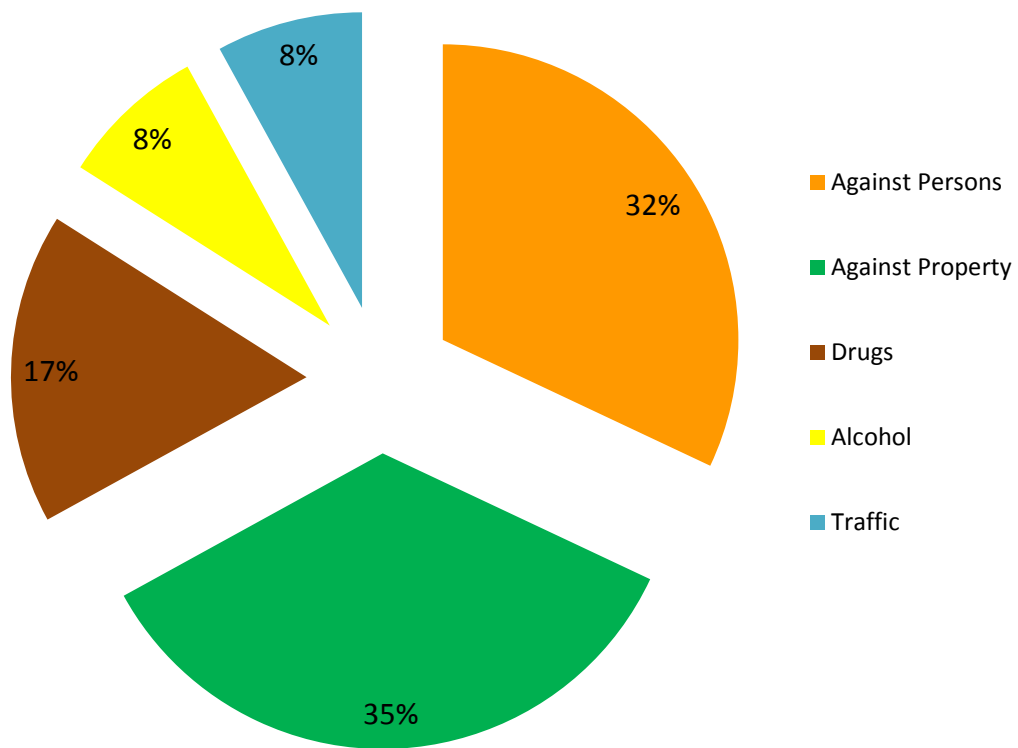
Investigations By Type



In 2016, ACS initiated reports in 3,062 cases, a 6% increase from 2015. Of these, 2,104 (69%) were bond investigations; 156 (5%) were home detention/sentencing reports; 402 (13%) were violation reports; 251 (8%) were informational reports and 94 (3%) were completion reports. The remaining 55 (2%) consisted of 19 work and education reports, 22 work search/ work release reports and 14 parole investigations.

For comparison, in 2015 ACS initiated reports in 2,888 cases. Of these, 1,984 (69%) were bond investigations; 205 (7%) were home detention/sentencing reports; 328 (11%) were violation reports; 210 (7%) were informational reports and 104 (4%) were completion reports. The remaining 57 (2%) consisted of 33 work and education reports, 20 work search/ work release reports and 4 parole investigations.

Investigations: Types of Charges or Convictions

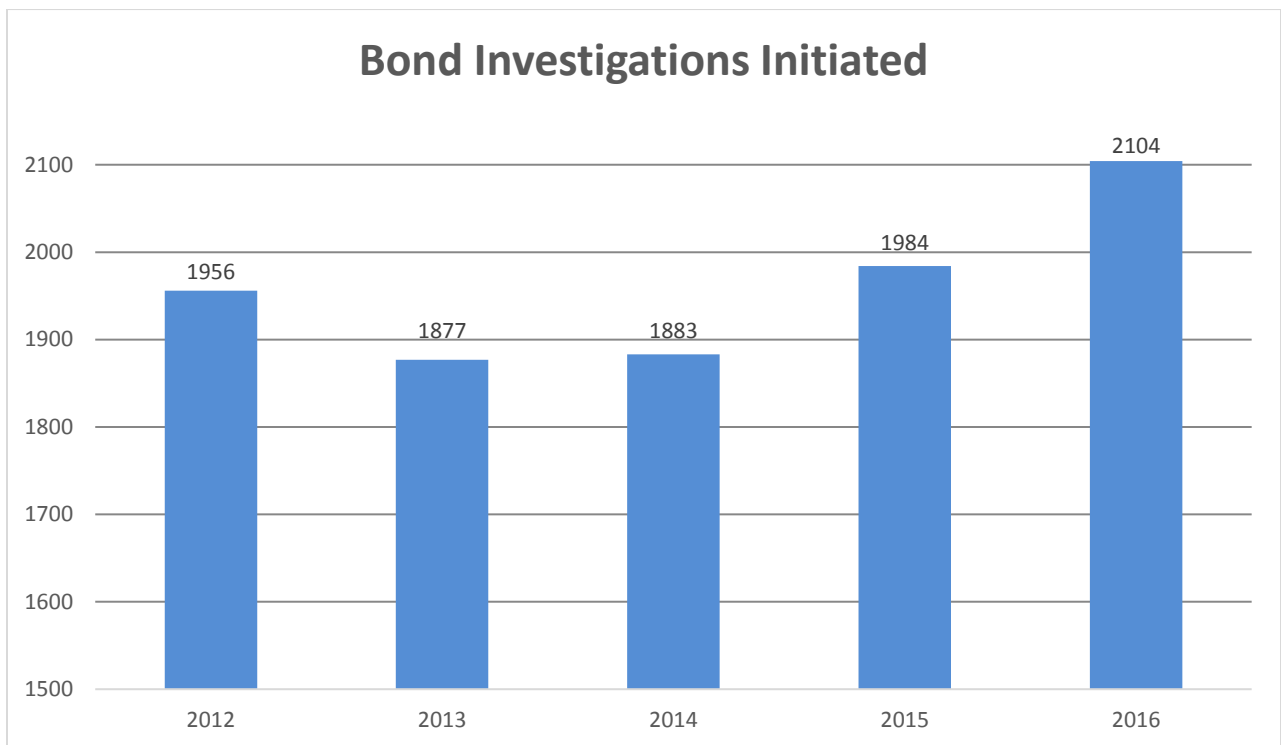


Thirty two percent of the charges or convictions referenced in 2016's investigations were for crimes against persons, 35% for crimes against property, 17% for drug-related offenses, 8% for alcohol related offenses, and 8% for traffic-related offenses (such as driving while suspended or revoked).

BOND INVESTIGATIONS

The court orders a bond investigation for defendants at the Boone County Jail who cannot post the initial bond set. ACS officers provide a thorough criminal history check and the defendant is interviewed about ties to the community, employment history, and other factors. Information is also obtained from third parties. The report completed by this office presents the facts and recommends a course of action to the court based on the subject's suitability for release from custody.

Recommendations regarding bond can include no reduction, home detention/electronic monitoring, reduction in bond, posting a percentage of the bond in cash or release on own recognizance ("ROR"). Bond investigations are initiated as soon as possible after incarceration and completed within policy guidelines.

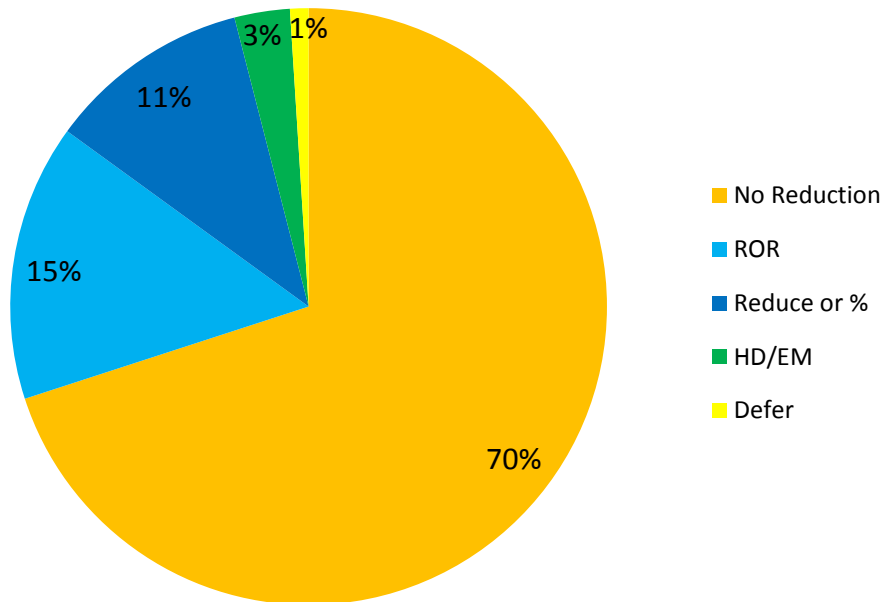


In 2016, ACS initiated bond investigations in 2,104 cases and completed or closed bond investigations in 2,117 cases. This compares to 2015's 1,984 and 1,963 respective figures. Of the 2,117 completed cases, 1,925 were initial bond investigations representing 1,161 defendants. The remaining 192 were subsequent or supplemental bond investigations representing 128 defendants.

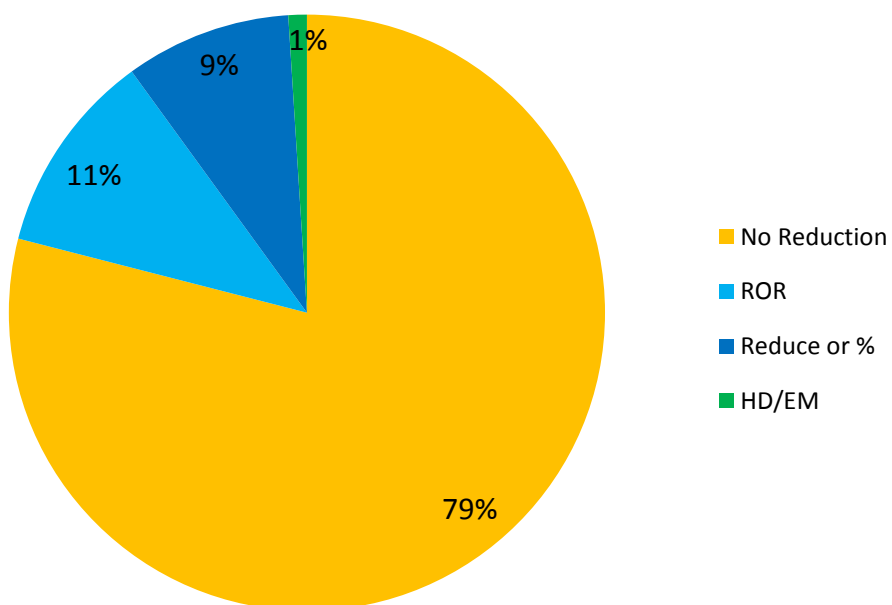
In 2016, 233 of the initiated bond investigation cases resulted in bond being posted or the matter being resolved prior to the completion of the bond investigation report. An additional 92 cases included defendants who did not qualify for a bond investigation. Reasons for this could include being under a detainer from the Department of Corrections or federal authorities, currently serving a commit jail sentence, or refusal to be interviewed for bond investigation. Of the remaining cases, ACS recommended no reduction in 70%, ROR in 15%, a reduced bond/percentage of bond in

11%, home detention/electronic monitoring in 3% and deferral to the court in 1%. This compares with 2015 recommendation rates of no reduction in 67%, ROR in 13%, a reduced bond/percentage of bond in 15%, home detention/electronic monitoring in 3% and deferral to the court in 2%.

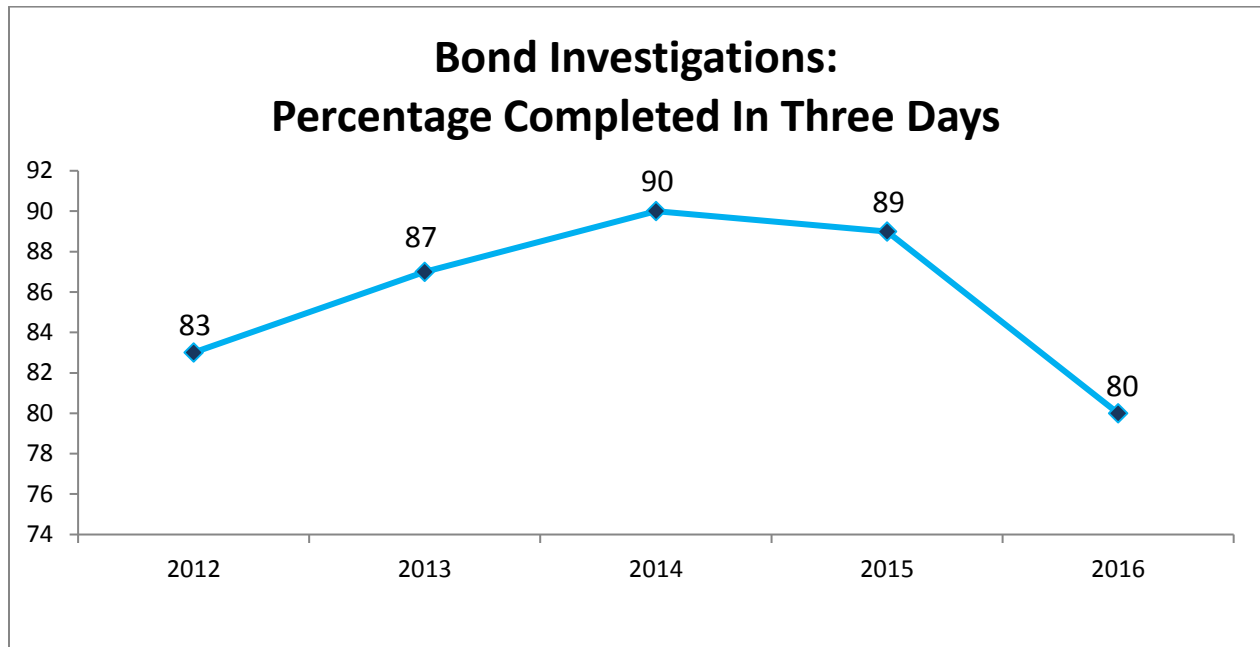
ACS Bond Investigation Recommendations by Case



Court Response To ACS Bond Investigation Recommendations by Case



Of the bond investigations reviewed by the court in 2016, an order for no reduction was entered in 79% of the cases, ROR in 11%, reduced bond/percentage of bond in 9% and home detention/electronic monitoring in 1%. This compares with 2015 disposition rates of no reduction in 79% of the cases, ROR in 9%, reduced bond/ percentage of bond in 9% and home detention/electronic monitoring in 3%.



The court orders bond investigations upon initial appearance, which is typically the next business day following an arrest and detention. Bond investigations can also be ordered at other times. ACS strives to submit these reports in a timely manner. In 2016 ACS submitted 80% within three business days of the order. In 2015 the rate was 89%. Below is a chart comparing the number of investigations with the completion rate in three days.

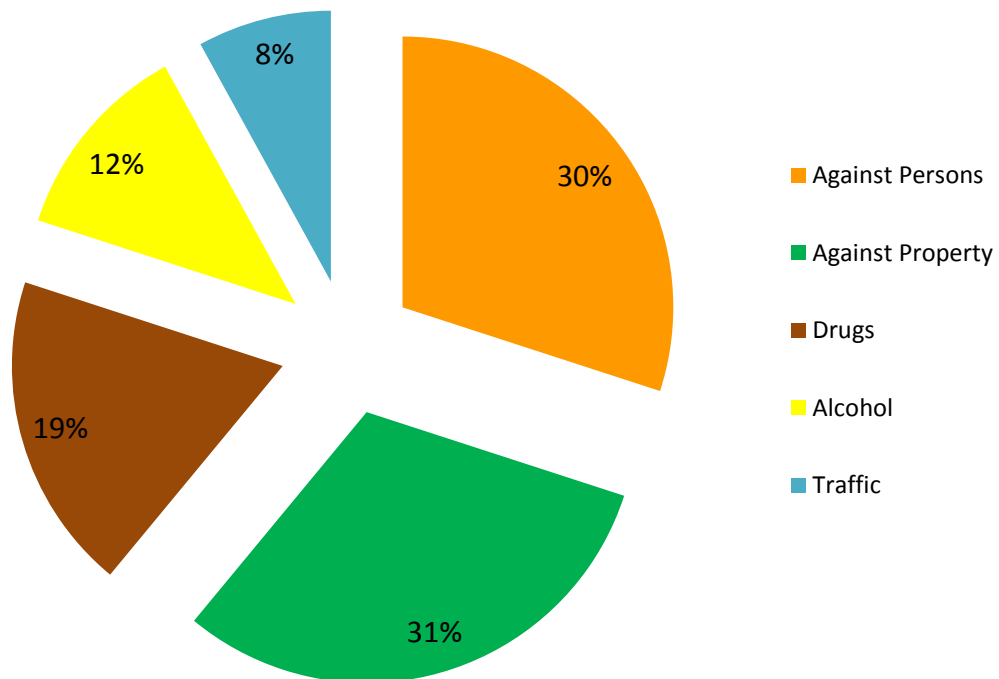
Year	Investigations	Completion in 3 Days
2012	1956	83%
2013	1877	87%
2014	1883	90%
2015	1984	89%
2016	2104	80%

BOND SUPERVISION

Defendants released from custody pursuant to a bond investigation are typically subject to ACS supervision until disposition of the case. These defendants typically report at least once per week to ACS and provide updated information regarding employment, contact information (telephone number and address), attorney status, activities, and next court appearance date. Conditions may be applied to a defendant's release such as participating in treatment or counseling programs, restriction from visiting certain places, and having no contact with alleged victims or co-defendants. Defendants who do not report as directed or who are found to be in violation of their bond conditions are reported by ACS to the court and are subject to revocation.

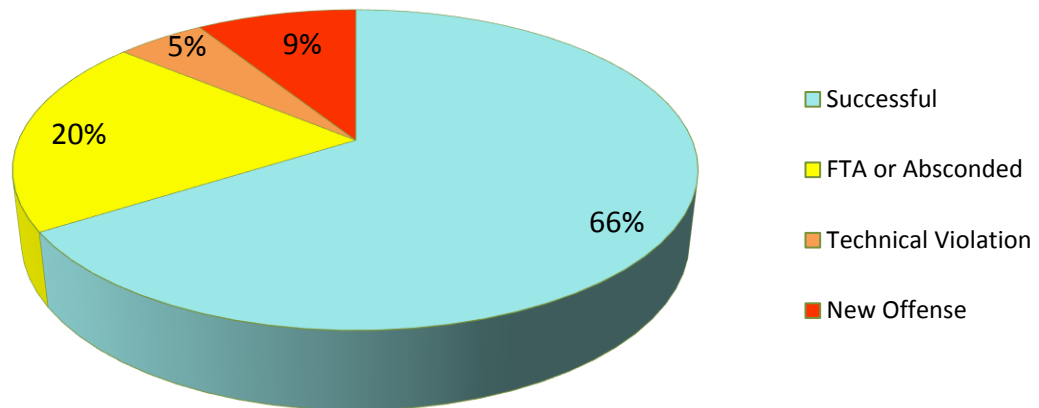
For administrative purposes, the bond supervision population does not include pre-disposition defendants who are electronically monitored by ACS. Those defendants are included in the home detention/electronic monitoring population.

Bond Supervision: Charge Types



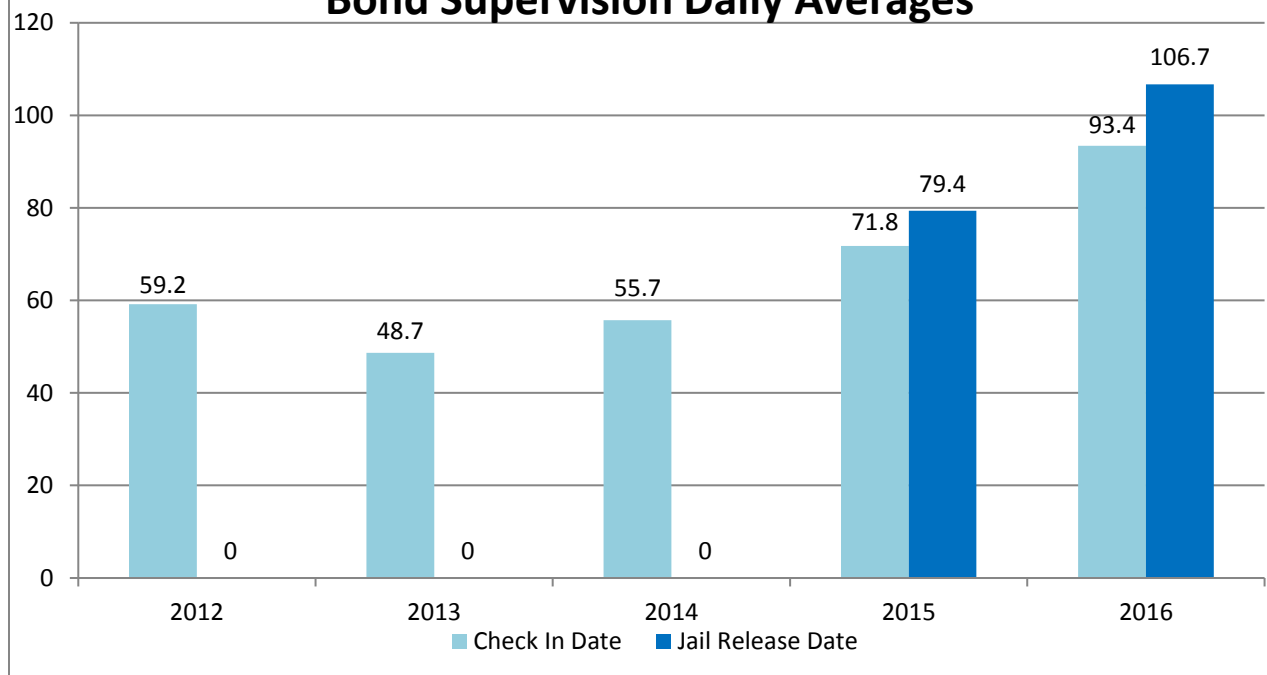
Thirty percent of 2016 bond supervision charge types were for crimes against persons, 31% for crimes against property, 19% for drug-related offenses, 12% for alcohol related offenses and 8% for traffic-related offenses (such as driving while suspended or revoked).

Bond Supervision: Participant Outcomes



There were 309 participants removed from bond supervision in 2016. Of those removed, 66% were successful with the remaining 34% revoked by the court due to a violation of conditions. Of those revoked, 16% failed to appear, 4% absconded, 9% committed a new offense and 5% committed a technical violation. The most common technical violation was testing positive for drug use.

Bond Supervision Daily Averages

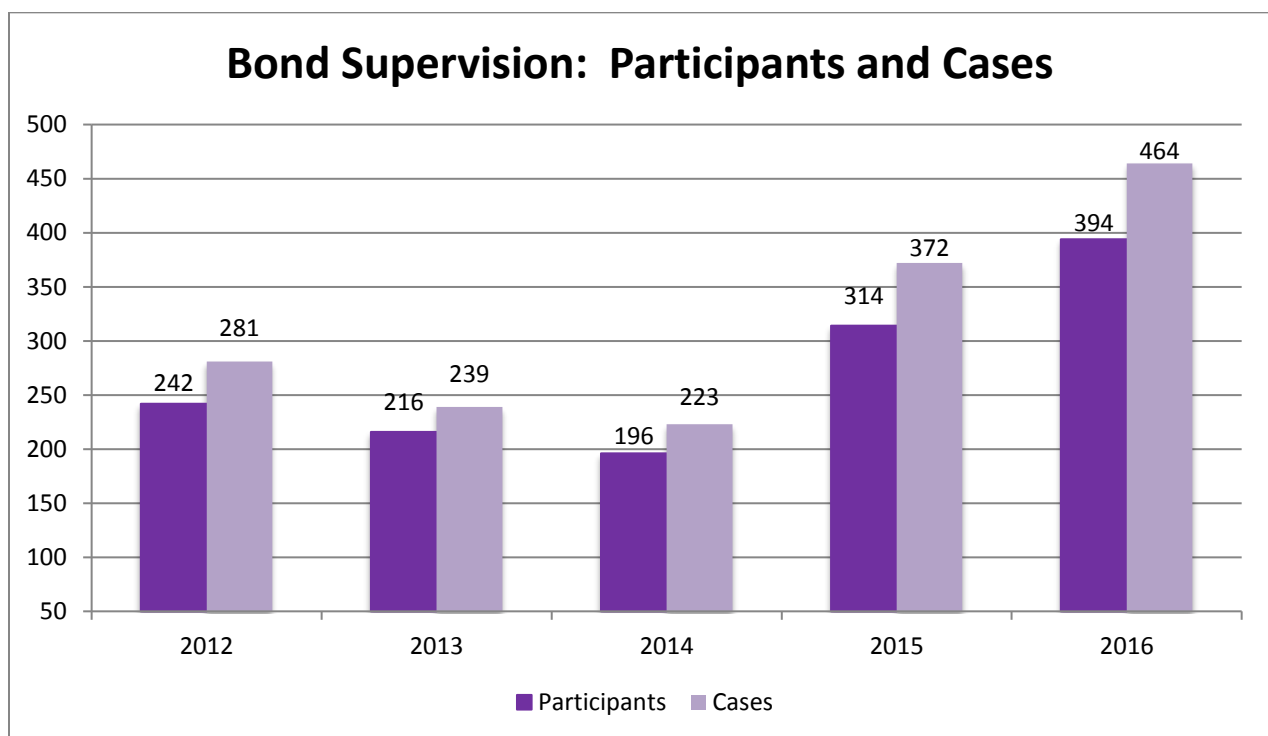


Prior to 2015, ACS counted bond supervision days only after a defendant had first reported as directed. Since 2015, ACS gathers data by both the defendant's first check in date and their Boone County Jail release date. Defendants do not always report immediately upon release from jail. Reasons for delay can include a release time outside of regular business hours, the existence of outstanding warrants or holds that transfer the defendant directly to the custody of another

jurisdiction, immediate placement in a residential treatment program or transfer to a hospital for medical treatment.

The optimal daily inmate housing capacity for the Boone County Jail is 182. In 2016, the jail averaged 181 inmates in house with an additional 44 housed in other facilities, for a total daily inmate housing average of approximately 225. The 2016 cost estimates for inmates housed at other facilities are approximately \$38, which does not include transport costs. This report will base estimates for monetary savings on the \$38 figure.

The pre-disposition bond supervision program totaled 39,036 of days of supervision in 2016, equating to an average of 106.7 participants per day (see chart on previous page). At a daily cost of \$38 for housing in other facilities, the 2016 figures could represent a savings of \$1,483,368.



During 2016 the pre-disposition bond supervision program had 394 participants, a 25% increase from 2015's total of 314. These individuals were represented by 464 cases, a 25% increase from the 372 cases in 2015. In 2015 the court began requiring some defendants charged with certain DWI offenses to obtain an ignition interlock device and be placed in bond supervision. These conditions were required regardless of whether or not the defendant had already posted a surety bond. Forty eight (12%) of the 2016 participants and 3,989 (10%) of the 2016 39,036 supervision days can be attributed to this new policy.

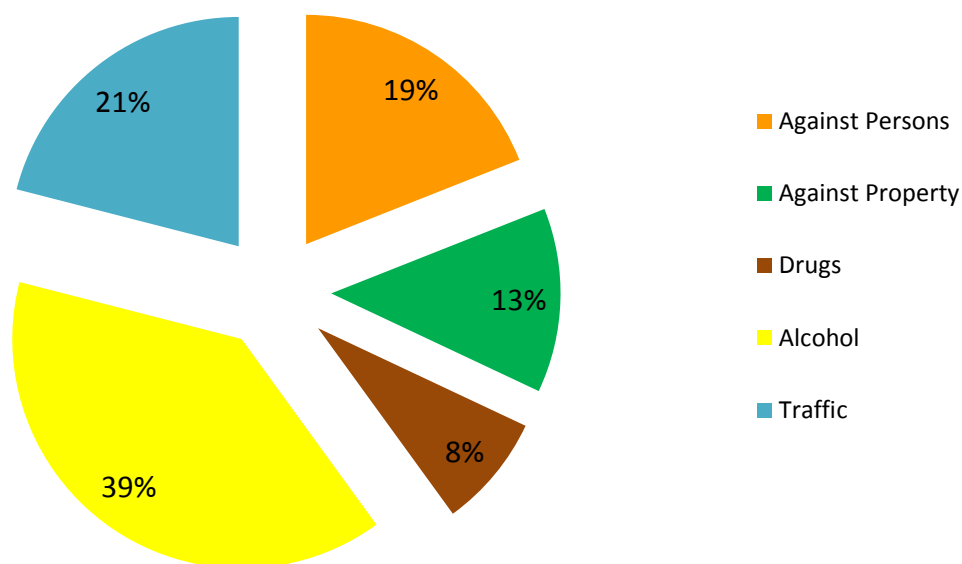
HOME DETENTION / ELECTRONIC MONITORING PROGRAM

ACS supervised home detention is an intensive supervision program that utilizes electronic monitoring equipment to assist in ensuring defendant compliance. Defendants can participate in lieu of serving a jail sentence or as a condition of bond. ACS determines the defendant's eligibility for the program and makes a recommendation to the court through a bond investigation if in pre-trial status, or through a home detention/electronic monitoring report if the defendant is serving a commit jail sentence. Public safety and program integrity are reflected in the screening, selection, and supervision of program participants.

All participants serving commit sentences, and the majority of pre-trial participants, are electronically monitored 24 hours a day and follow a pre-set schedule. ACS utilizes a variety of monitoring equipment and selects the most appropriate type for the situation. Depending on the equipment used, participants can be monitored when they enter and leave their residence, if they enter or leave specific locations or areas, and if they consume alcohol. At least one CSO is on call at all times to monitor and respond to alerts and issues that require immediate action.

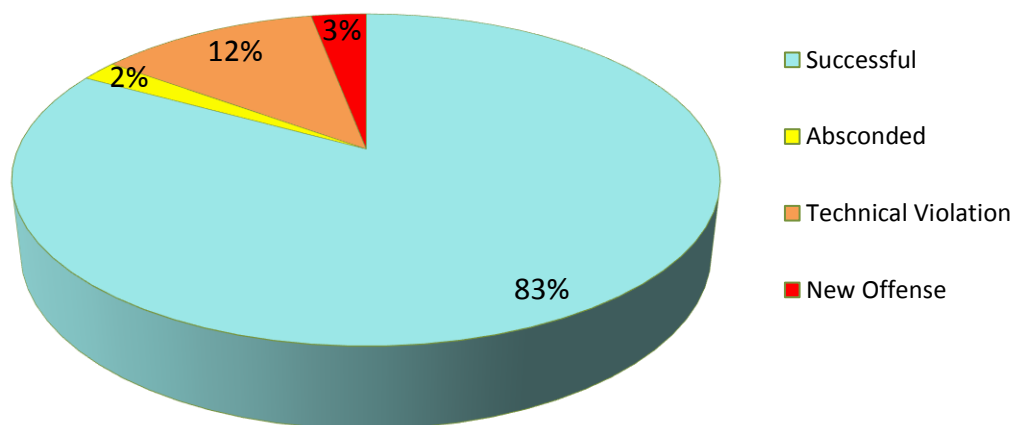
In 2016, ACS submitted home detention/electronic monitoring reports to consider program eligibility for defendants serving commit jail sentences in 163 cases, down 18% from the 198 cases in 2015. The court granted home detention/electronic monitoring under ACS supervision in 62% of 2016's cases compared with 73% of 2015's cases. Of the remaining 38% of cases in 2016, 15% were non-Boone County residents granted home detention/electronic monitoring with primary supervision conducted by a third party and 23% were denied home detention/electronic monitoring by the court.

Home Detention/Electronic Monitoring: Types of Charges or Convictions



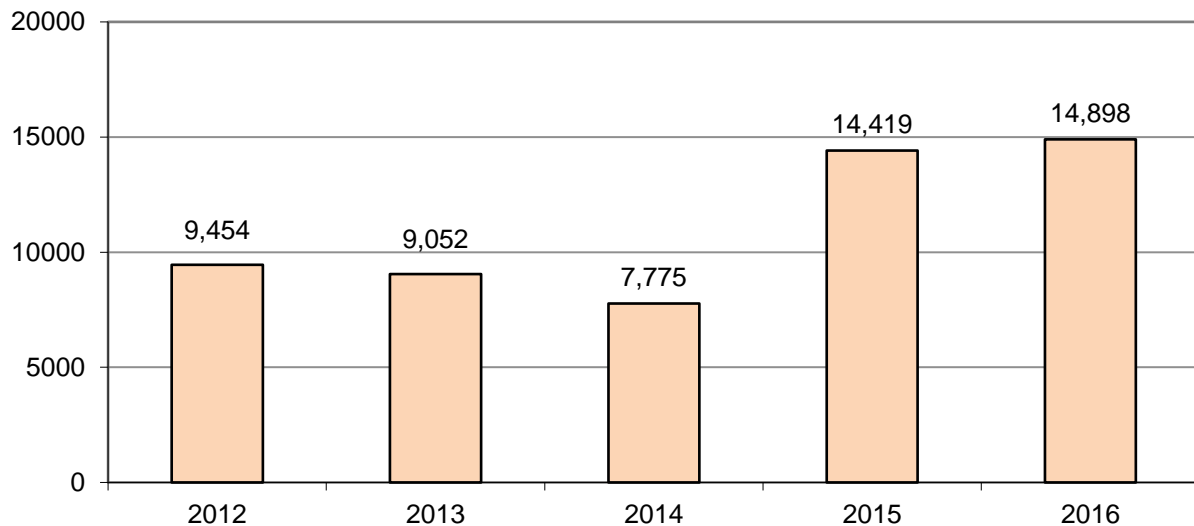
Nineteen percent of 2016's home detention/electronic monitoring charges or convictions were for crimes against persons, 13% for crimes against property, 8% for drug-related offenses, 39% for alcohol related offenses and 21% for traffic-related offenses (such as driving while suspended or revoked).

Home Detention/Electronic Monitoring: Participant Outcomes



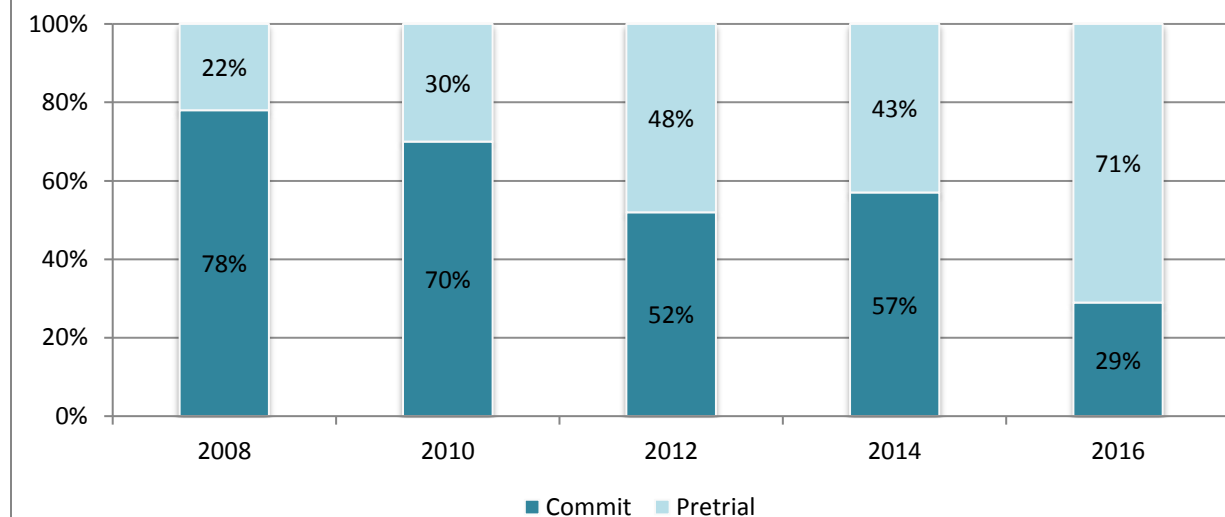
In 2016, 172 participants were removed from home detention/electronic monitoring with 142 (83%) successful and 30 (17%) revoked. Six defendants committed a new offense, 4 absconded and the remaining 20 were for technical violations. These technical violations included testing positive for drug or alcohol use (10), failing to maintain an eligible residence (3), failing to abide by program rules such as not reporting as directed, not abiding by the set curfew or engaging in unapproved activity (4), and failing to abide by specific bond conditions (3).

Total Home Detention / Electronic Monitoring Days



The ACS supervised home detention/electronic monitoring program averaged 40.7 participants per day with a total of 14,898 days for the year in 2016. At \$38 per day this could represent a savings of \$566,124.

Home Detention / Electronic Monitoring: Pre-trial vs Commit Supervision Days



Historically, pre-trial participants have been fewer in number when compared to their commit counterparts, but they average a longer period of participation in the program. Of the 14,898 days ACS monitored in 2016, about 10,547 days, or 71% of the total, were pre-trial, and about 4,351 days, or 29%, were for a commit sentence. Pre-trial participants averaged approximately 97 days of supervision compared to commit participant's 40 day approximate average. The preceding

graph illustrates the estimated historical percentage of the daily representation of these two participant types.

In 2016, ACS supervised home detention/electronic monitoring for 217 participants in 252 cases. 109 (50%) of participants were in pre-trial status and 108 (50%) were serving commit sentences. The case figures were 131 (52%) in pre-trial status and 121 (48%) serving commit.

In 2015, the court began requiring defendants charged with felony level DWI offenses to be electronically monitored for alcohol consumption. This condition was required regardless of whether or not the defendant had already posted a surety bond. Sixty (28%) of ACS supervised 2016 participants and 6,770 (45%) of 2016's supervision days can be attributed to this new policy. If compared only to the pre-trial participants and days, the respective figures are 56% of participants and 64% of supervision days.

ACS supervised home detention/electronic monitoring defendants can be required to pay fees to offset the cost of the program. Per Administrative Order 03-10, the daily cost is the greatest of the following: the state or federal minimum wage, the defendant's hourly salary, or the cost of the equipment to Boone County. In 2016 defendants paid the court \$132,956 to participate in the program. The court paid \$106,097 to its equipment vendor. The \$26,859 difference helped offset personnel and administrative costs of the program and helped to fund equipment for defendants who were truly unable to pay.

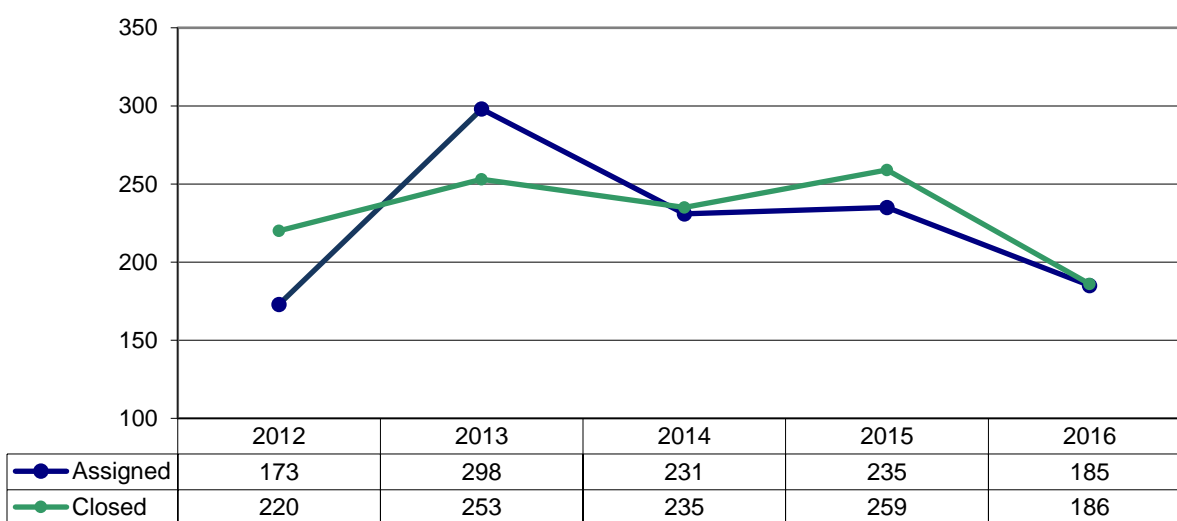
Per policy, ACS does not directly supervise home detention or electronic monitoring participants who reside outside of Boone County. However, individuals with out of county residences are still eligible for consideration. For those with commit sentences, ACS submits a report to the court assessing eligibility and providing a recommendation. For those candidates granted or ordered participation by the court, ACS verifies placement into and completion of a comparable program administered by an approved third party. In 2016, 648 days were served in lieu of commit sentences via third party electronic monitoring programs. At a cost of \$38 per day this could represent a savings of \$24,624.

As previously noted, in 2015 the court began requiring some defendants to be electronically monitored for alcohol consumption as a condition of pre-trial release. In 2016, defendants served 1,496 days in alcohol monitoring programs administered by third party entities due to a pre-trial release condition. Pre-trial defendants required to submit to electronic monitoring by a third party are also placed in the bond supervision program with standard conditions, including a condition to report to ACS regularly, and for administrative and statistical purposes they are included in the bond supervision population.

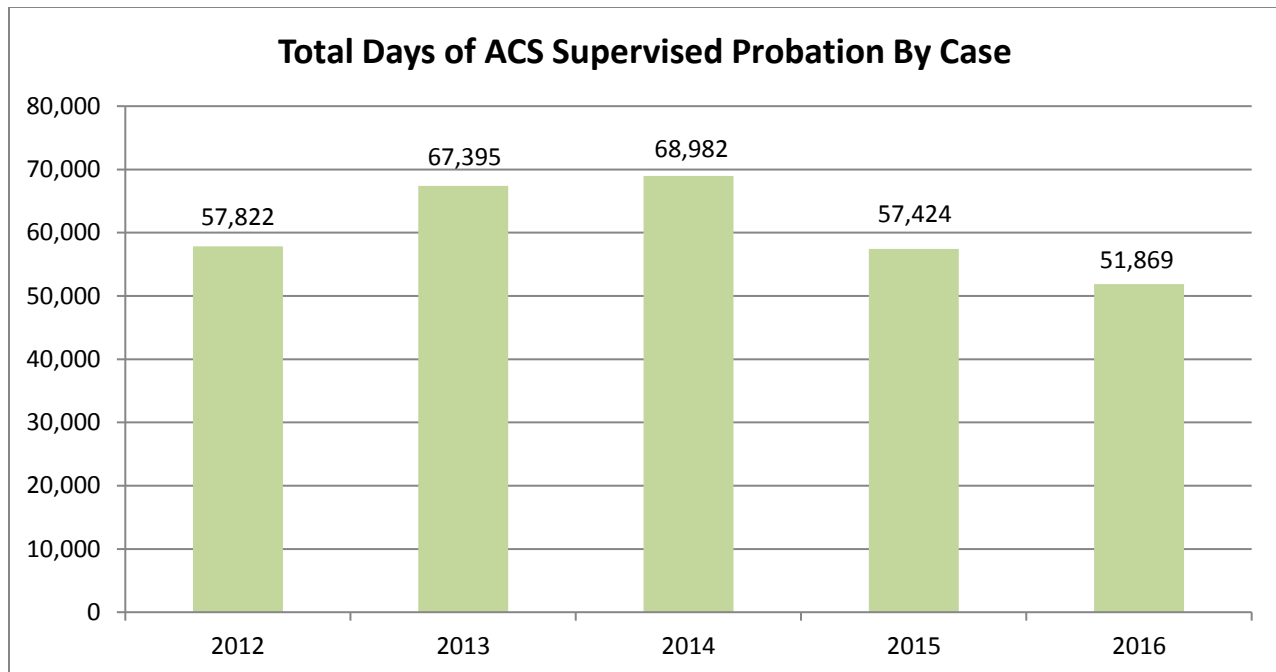
ADULT COURT SERVICES SUPERVISED PROBATION

The ACS supervised probation program began in 2003 in response to statutory changes removing certain class A misdemeanors from state Probation and Parole supervision. Defendants who meet specific probation conditions are removed from active supervision and their cases are converted to unsupervised probation.

**Adult Court Services Supervised Probation
Cases Assigned vs. Closed**



During 2016, 163 individuals in 185 cases were assigned to ACS supervised probation, which was in addition to the 146 individuals and 157 cases still active from 2015. The 185 assigned cases in 2016 reflect a decrease from the 235 assigned cases in 2015. Throughout 2016 there were 186 cases released from probation. Of those released cases, 147 (79%) were successful completions, meaning specific conditions were met and the supervision status was amended to unsupervised. Thirty nine (21%) were unsuccessful, meaning probation was revoked or removed from ACS supervision without having met the required specific probation conditions.



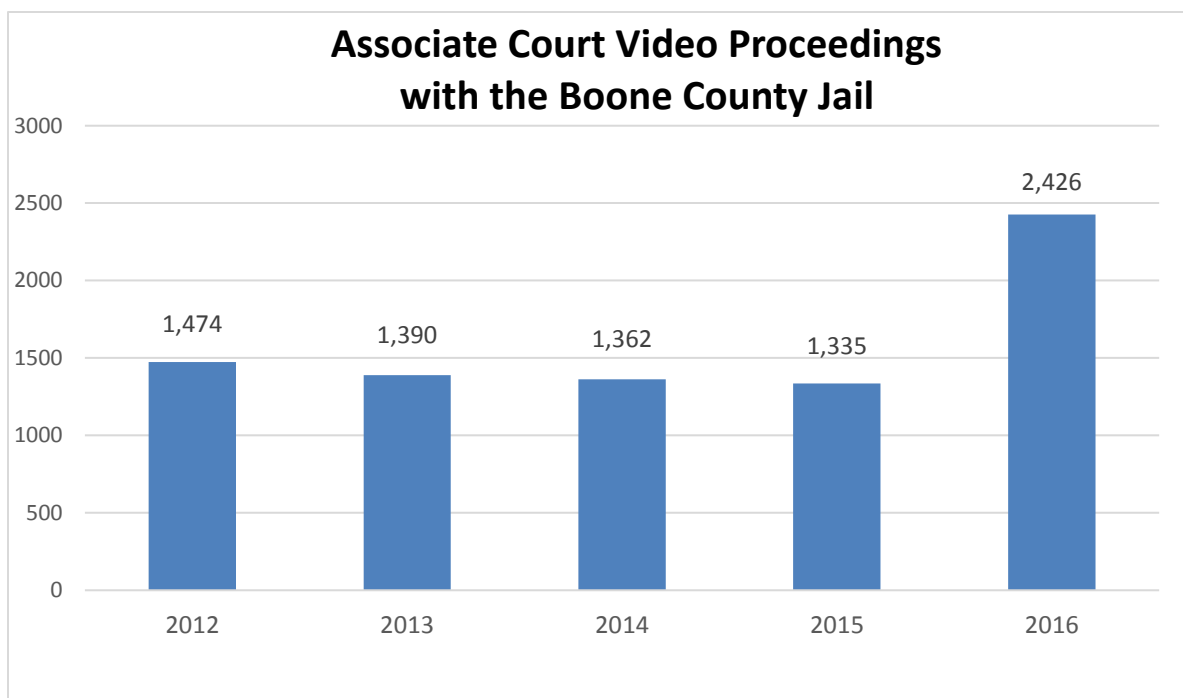
Boone County defendants served 51,869 days on ACS-supervised probation by case in 2016, a 10% decrease from the 57,424 days in 2015.

VIDEO CONFERENCING

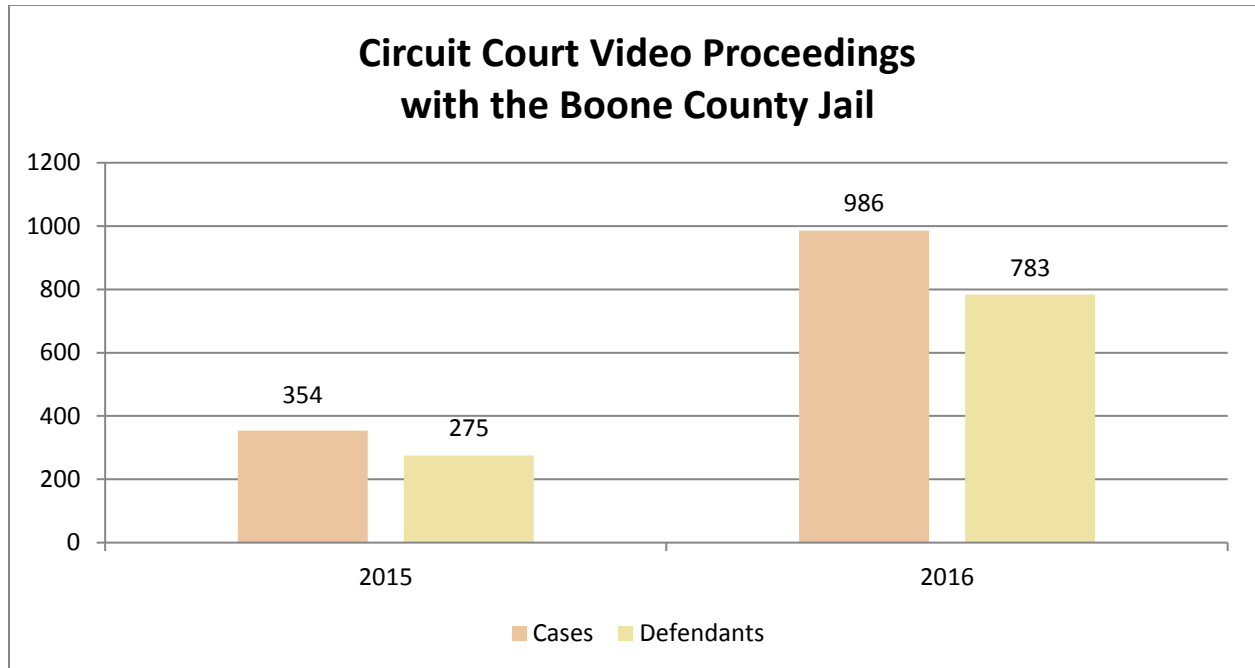
Every defendant arrested and held in the Boone County Jail who cannot post bond is interviewed by a CSO using video conference equipment. These interviews enable the CSO to obtain material information from the defendant to better evaluate the defendant's potential for pre-trial release and to answer any questions the defendant might have. In 2016, ACS completed bond investigations in 2,117 cases assigned to 1,289 Boone County Jail inmates, which could represent an average of 5.2 video interviews each business day.

Defendants incarcerated at the jail with active cases in the court may attend hearings by video conference between the jail and the court. Cases eligible to be heard by video conference in Boone County include, but are not limited to, initial arraignments, bond reduction hearings, counsel status hearings, first appearance on warrants issued for probation violation hearings, and returns on warrants issued for failure to appear.

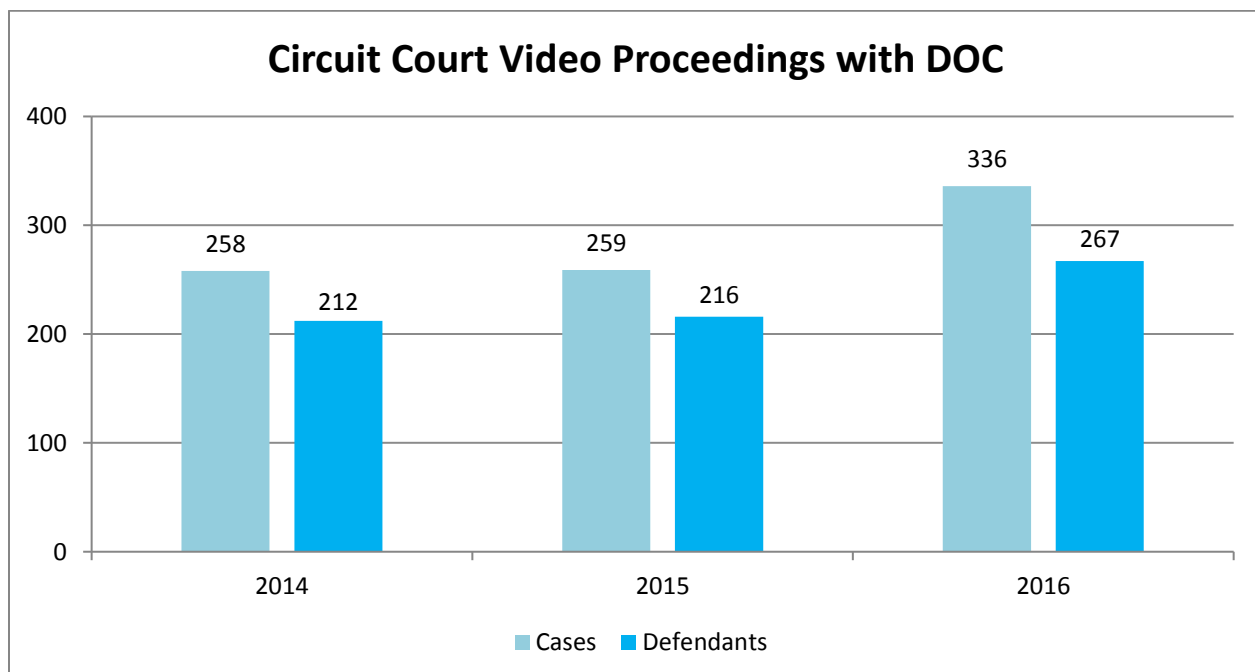
In 2016, the associate circuit court dockets utilized video conferencing with the jail in 2,426 case proceedings, an 82% increase from the 1,335 proceedings in 2015. The 2,426 video proceedings conducted in 2016 represent an average of 9.8 such proceedings per business day, a substantial increase from 5.4 per business day in 2015.



In August 2014, jail video conferencing was expanded to include certain circuit court proceedings. In 2016 the circuit court heard 986 proceedings representing 783 jail incarcerated defendants, a substantial increase from 2015's 354 and 275 respective figures.



In July 2013, the court implemented policies and procedures to create a weekly circuit video conferencing docket with inmates housed in the Department of Corrections (“DOC”). ACS has primary responsibility for preparing video writs, scheduling and support, which is done in collaboration with the prosecuting attorney’s office.



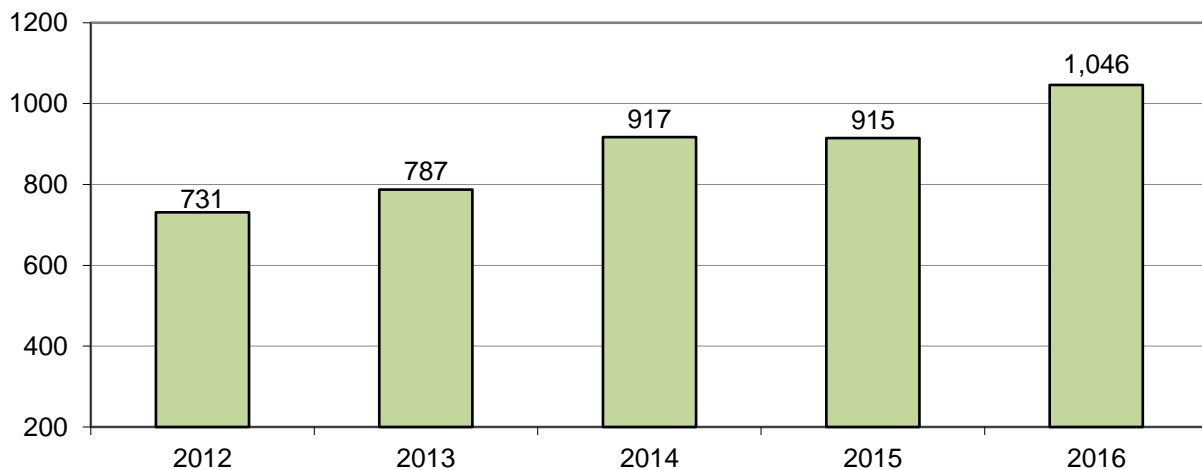
In 2016, 336 cases representing 267 DOC incarcerated defendants were heard in circuit court via video dockets. At a vehicle transportation cost estimate of 54 cents per mile and accompanying personnel cost estimate of \$17.18 per hour, 2016 DOC video use represents an estimated savings of \$19,816 in transport costs, \$10,925 in personnel costs, and 460 days of jail avoided which, at \$38 per day, is \$17,480. These figures combine for a total of \$48,221 in savings, which reflects only savings to Boone County, not any savings incurred by the state or DOC.

FINES & COSTS PROGRAM

In 1990, ACS began supervising the collection of fines, costs and restitution balances in certain cases not supervised by state Probation and Parole. In August 2013, statutory changes placed the responsibility of restitution collection with the prosecutor's office. At the same time the court enacted a policy removing costs collection supervision from ACS responsibility. In July 2014, the court returned costs supervision responsibility to ACS but only for those cases in which ACS supervises fines collection. In cases in which ACS does not have collection responsibility, costs are collected through other programs including collections by the circuit clerk's office, the tax intercept program, and the judiciary's third-party debt collection agency.

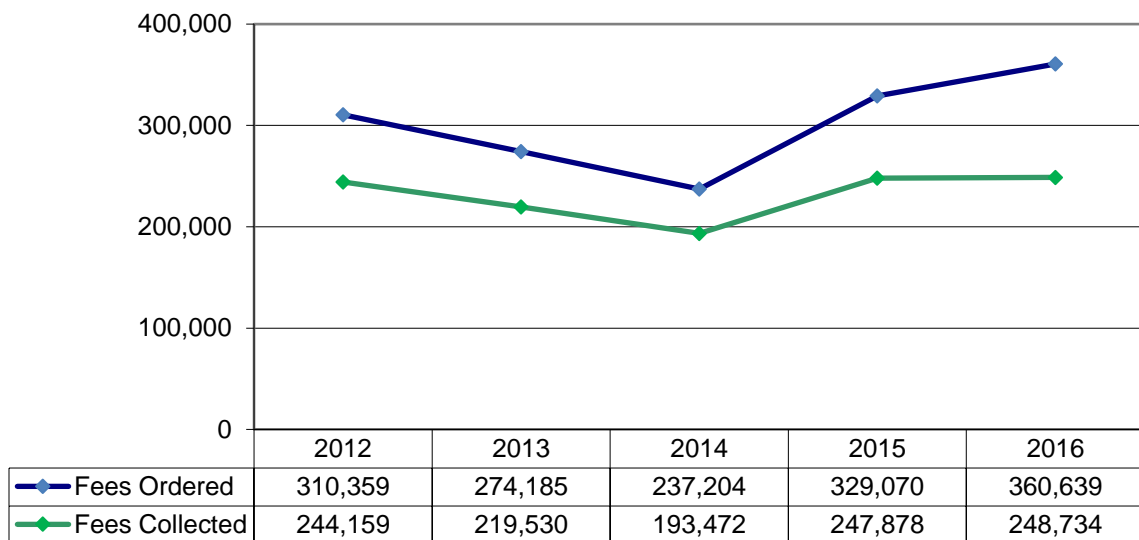
ACS supervises defendants who cannot pay their full fines and related costs on the day they are sentenced. Under the formal administrative plan for collection of court debt, defendants have 90 days in which to pay. Defendants unable to pay within 90 days are given the opportunity to negotiate a formal payment plan with ACS which is then submitted to the court for approval. These plans are formulated with the goal of achieving a positive outcome and can include the option of performing community service work in lieu of paying the fine. Once approved by the court, ACS monitors payments, recommends extension requests for defendants who genuinely attempt to meet their financial obligations, sends out overdue notices, and submits warrant requests to the court for those who do not pay or perform community service work as directed.

Payment Monitoring: Number of Annual Cases Ordered



ACS was ordered to monitor payment compliance in 1,046 cases in 2016, a 14% increase from the 915 cases ordered in 2015.

ACS Supervised Payments Ordered and Collected



Court-ordered amounts in 2016 totaled \$360,639, a 10% increase from the \$329,070 ordered in 2015. Collections totaled \$248,734 in 2016, a nominal increase from the \$247,878 collected in 2015. Collections in 2016 were 69% of case totals, a decrease from the 75% in 2015.

Due to the statutory and policy changes in 2013 and 2014 as noted on the previous page, amounts ordered and collected are not entirely comparable to one another, or prior years.

ADULT COURT SERVICES SUPERVISED JUDICIAL PAROLE

The ACS judicial parole program was established to provide a program of structured, supervised release as an alternative to Boone County Jail incarceration. Jail inmates who meet certain criteria are eligible for consideration. The court may grant parole without a report, but typical practice is for ACS to submit a report prior to consideration. Each day served on judicial parole counts as a jail day served in determining a defendant's release date.

In 2016, ACS completed judicial parole reports in 14 cases, an increase from the 4 cases in 2015. The court granted 36% of the 2016 requests for Judicial Parole by case, an increase from 2015's rate of 25%.

Ten defendants represented by 13 cases participated in ACS-supervised judicial parole in 2016, compared with 3 defendants represented by 3 cases in 2015. ACS supervised 294 judicial parole days in 2016, compared with 198 judicial parole days in 2015. At a \$38 a day cost for housing in another facility, 294 judicial parole days represent \$11,172 in savings.

WORK SEARCH / WORK RELEASE

Work search/work release is a Reality House, Inc., administered program that provides Boone County Jail inmates the opportunity to obtain or maintain employment while serving a sentence. Jail inmates may petition the court to participate in this program. If ordered, ACS provides the court with a report and recommendation for or against participation.

In 2016, ACS completed work search/work release reports in 21 cases, a nominal increase from the 20 cases in 2015. The court granted 33% of the 2016 case petitions, a decrease from 2015's rate of 40%.

WORK & EDUCATION

"Work and Education" is a Boone County Jail administered program that provides inmates with experience, training and an opportunity for service. Inmates receive a one-day (24 hour) reduction in their sentence for every 8 hours of approved program participation. With sheriff approval, inmates can petition the court to participate in this program. In response to this petition, ACS provides the court with a report and recommendation for or against participation.

In 2016, ACS completed work and education reports in 19 cases, a decrease from the 33 cases in 2015. The court granted 53% of the 2016 case petitions, a decrease from 2015's rate of 58%.

COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK

Community service work (CSW) recompenses the community for the harm caused to it by criminal acts. ACS supervises two types of CSW: (1) CSW ordered as a condition of ACS supervised probation, and (2) CSW allowed by the court upon ACS's recommendation in lieu of paying a fine.

CSW may only be performed at a qualified, not-for-profit, tax exempt agency. Tax exempt means the agency has either an IRS tax exemption letter or a Missouri sales tax exemption letter. This and all other CSW policies are explained at the outset to each program participant. ACS's goal is to maximize successful outcomes.

In 2016, 57 defendants in 62 cases successfully completed 1,295 hours of CSW under ACS supervision. At the standardized \$10 per hour rate used by the court to value CSW hours, this represents a \$12,950 return to the community through participating not-for-profit agencies.

VICTIM IMPACT PANEL

Certain traffic offenders are ordered by the court to attend the Victim Impact Panel (VIP) as a condition of probation. During this program, panelists share their experiences with serious traffic accidents in a non-judgmental way. The VIP program gives names and faces to victims and increases awareness of how events impact real people.

In 2016, 371 defendants attended the VIP program at the Boone County Courthouse. Defendants are required to pay a fee to attend the program, a portion of which is provided to the court. Revenue from this program totaled \$1,855.

Defendants who live a distance from the Boone County Courthouse, or who cannot attend this program on the first Monday of each month, can request approval from the court to attend a more convenient program, provided it offers the same teaching format and substantive content.

MONETARY SAVINGS ESTIMATES

The list below represents a cumulative view of estimated minimum savings due to the work of ACS. These numbers are based on the information provided in this report, and correspond to estimates of potential transport costs, fees collected and days defendants would otherwise have been at the jail or housed out of county.

JAIL DAYS SAVED

Bond supervision:	39,036
ACS supervised home detention/electronic monitoring:	14,898
3 rd Party home detention/electronic monitoring:	648
ACS supervised judicial parole:	294

Total:	54,876 @ \$38/day=	\$2,085,288
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FEES COLLECTED

ACS supervised home detention/electronic monitoring:	\$26,859
VIP:	\$1,855

DOC VIDEO SAVINGS	\$48,221
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TOTAL ESTIMATED SAVINGS	\$2,162,223
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DISCONTINUED PROGRAMS, POLICIES AND PRACTICES

CSW Supervision

The CSW program began in 1982. On or after its inception ACS assumed supervision responsibility for all state court ordered CSW, including probation cases under the supervision of state Probation and Parole. In October, 2003, the policy changed to require ACS supervision only in ACS supervised probation cases and in cases in which ACS supervises CSW performance in lieu of fines.

Adopt A Highway

The Adopt A Highway program began in November, 1988. Portions of I-70 and later, 63 highways were adopted by the court for litter removal on a monthly basis. Defendants owing CSW were required to participate with exceptions granted for non-Boone County residents and documented medical excuses. One CSO and one Court Marshal were responsible for supervision. The program ended in October, 2003, due to policy changes and safety concerns.

Callaway County Court Services

Callaway County Court Services (CCCS) was established in 1983. It was suspended in 1994, reinstated in 1995 and suspended and reinstated in 1997. ACS maintained a degree of administrative support and oversight until about 2004. ACS also reported annual statistical information for CCCS for the years 1991, 1992 and 1996 through 2004. In 1999 the functions of the office were assigned to Court Marshal staff. After 2004 all administrative responsibility was assumed by the Court Marshal's office.

Drug Court

In January, 1998, the first drug court was held in Boone County. At that time staff consisted of one part time employee, titled Drug Court Coordinator, who was located in the ACS office. In May, 1999, this position was amended to full time and placed under the authority of the ACS supervisor. In 2000 the ACS supervisor became a more active part of the program, receiving the additional designation of Drug Court Administrator in July of that year. In December, 2001, an administrative decision was made to remove drug court from ACS and place it in its own division, with the Drug Court Coordinator assuming the Drug Court Administrator position. ACS continued to provide a degree of clerical and administrative support, primarily in the form of accepting and maintaining fee remittances. That role ended in July, 2009, when the circuit clerk's office assumed the responsibility.

AA/NA Informational Meetings

In January, 1999, after consultation with the Court en Banc, ACS initiated a policy to recommend certain defendants on bond supervision be required to attend an Alcoholics Anonymous or Narcotics Anonymous informational meeting as a condition of bond. In February, 1999, these informational meetings commenced. They were held at the courthouse, on a monthly basis, after

regular business hours, and were led by volunteers affiliated with one or both associations. In November, 2015, upon consultation with the Court en Banc, these practices ended.